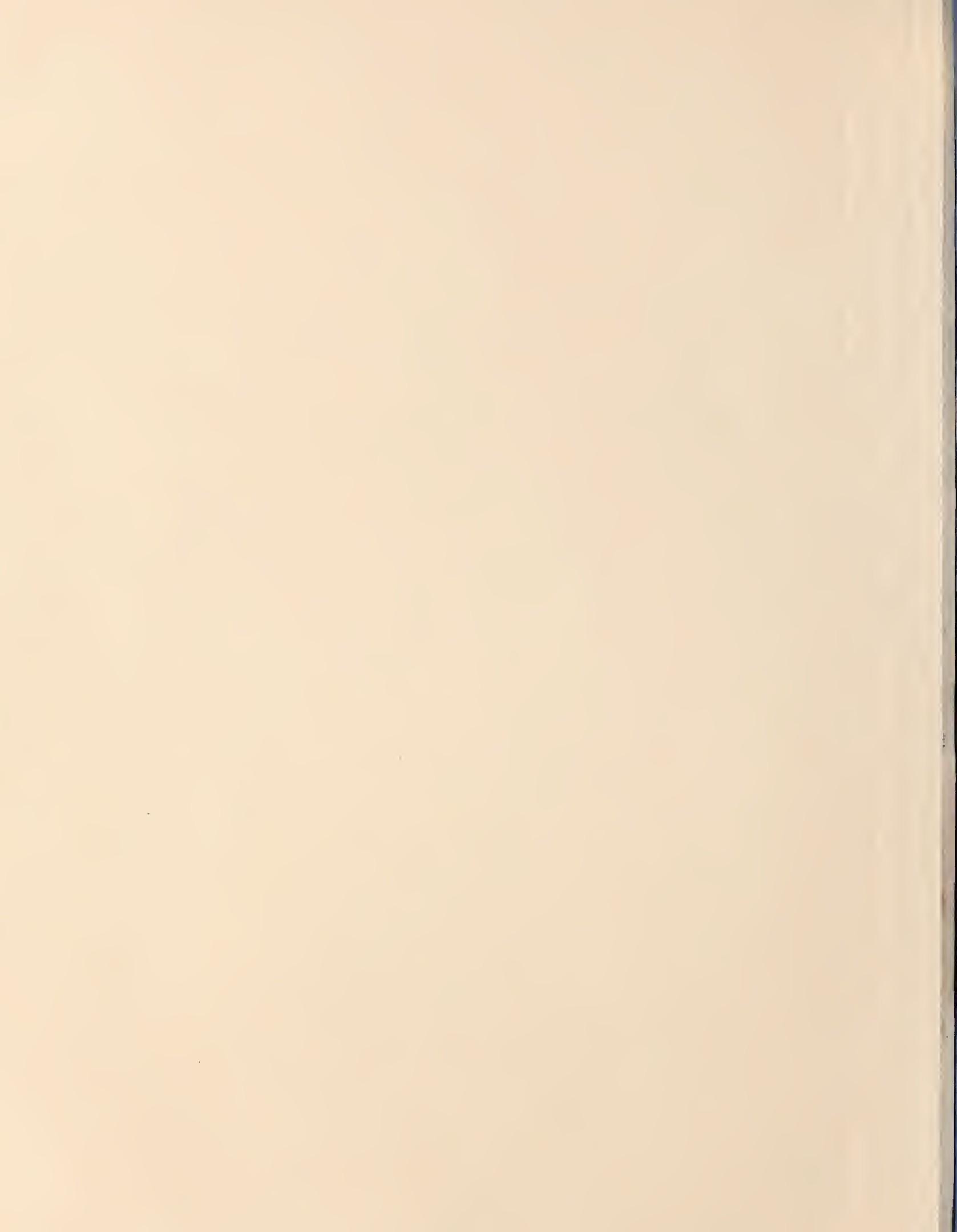


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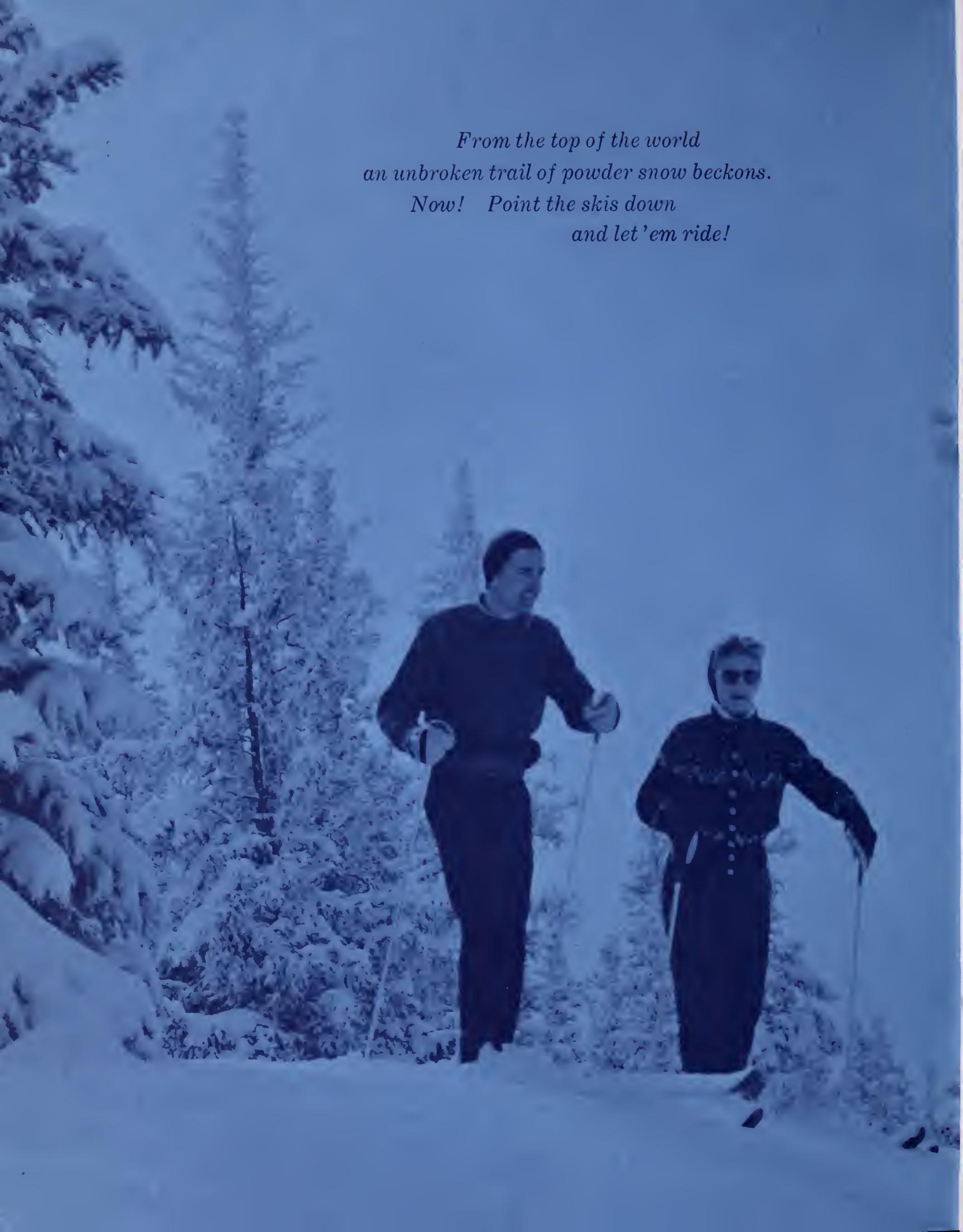
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FOREST SERVICE

PA 525



*From the top of the world  
an unbroken trail of powder snow beckons.*

*Now! Point the skis down  
and let 'em ride!*

## **SNOW**

SNOW IN MICHIGAN . . . parents and teenagers take to the road for a day at Caberfae on the Manistee National Forest where novices snowplow their way down gentle slopes and jumpers soar through space, gracefully poised for their return to earth.

SNOW IN NEW ENGLAND . . . a tent village mushrooms at the head of Tuckermans Ravine on the White Mountain National Forest to shelter the daring youngsters and oldsters who spend the day plunging in sharp parallel turns down the almost perpendicular headwall of Mount Washington.

SNOW IN NEW MEXICO . . . on the Santa Fe National Forest mothers show their little girls the intricacies of a stem Christiana while the boys lead dad a merry chase with hip-swinging turns.

SNOW IN OREGON . . . skiers at Timberline Lodge on the Mount Hood National Forest ride the Magic Mile chairlift high up Mount Hood to Silcox Shelter and then point their skis down, the silence of flight broken only by the "swoosh" of flying snow as they check their speed.

SNOW ALL OVER THE COUNTRY . . . skiers of all abilities rise before dawn to trek cross-country over 28 miles of unbroken powder snow on the Gunnison and White River National Forests . . . gliding down steep slopes and in their wake leaving ripples of snow.

SNOW ALL OVER THE COUNTRY . . . skiers of all abilities and ages, eagerly anticipating the first downhill flight, slip into ski boots, fasten their bindings, and ride the slopes and trails of the National Forests—America's winter playgrounds.





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## AMERICA ON SKIS



As far back as 1856 "Snowshoe" Thompson carried 40 pounds of mail through the California mountains on skis. Other snowbound mailmen were soon making their appointed rounds on skis, and for the fun of it, holding races. Legend has it they skimmed the snow at 80 miles an hour (60 miles an hour is considered near tops in competition). In the 1880's Norwegian families brought skiing to the Midwest. The Lake Placid Club started skiing early in this century, followed by the Dartmouth Outing Club in 1910 and the Williams Outing Club in 1916. One of Uncle Sam's Forest Rangers in 1930 made the first ski ascent of Mount Baker and described the ride down as the finest of his life. The mountain's lower slopes are now one of the most popular National Forest ski areas.

Skiing in those days was popular only in a few States where snowfall was heavy. It was also a simple sport. Youngsters frequently used barrel staves for skis and broomsticks for poles, and adults depended on toe straps to hold foot and ski together.

Just about as soon as the American public learned to say *sitzmark* and located Lake Placid on the map during the Winter Olympics of 1932, the Forest Service started clearing ski slopes. It had many potential sites—varied mountain terrain in areas of heavy snowfall—and the necessary manpower in the Civilian Conservation Corps. CCC enrollees constructed ski trails and erected rustic warming huts ranging from trailside shelters to lodges. CCC patrols and first aid crews were on duty at many of the early areas—forerunners of the original Ski Patrol. Near the slopes newly formed ski clubs built cabins and dormitories, and businessmen erected hotels and lodges under paid permit.

Someone dreamed up the rope tow—a combination of a gasoline engine and a rope—to get skiers to the crest of the hills faster. Now all kinds of lifts carry skiers to the top of National Forest slopes and trails: J-bars, T-bars, pomalifts, chairlifts, gondolas, and tramways.

Some of today's best-known ski areas were located in the thirties by Forest Service recreation experts who helped lay out trails and construction sites for lodges, ski lifts, and other facilities so that all were compatible with other forest uses. They encouraged the formation of the National Ski Patrol and the development of ski schools. They pioneered in avalanche control. Their goals were to make skiing as enjoyable and as safe as possible, both for the beginner and the expert.

Today the National Forests offer some of the best skiing in the country. In all, 169 ski areas, including more than 80 percent of the major ski areas in the West, are located entirely or partially on National Forest land. These winter playgrounds, well designed and carefully managed to meet Forest Service safety requirements, have been built by ski clubs, civic groups, State agencies, and businessmen. All concessioners operate under a forest-use permit.



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## AMERICA'S WINTER PLAYGROUNDS



Although skiing is the most popular of the many winter sports found in the National Forests, there is fun for all. On separate hills little folk try out new sleds and spin over the crest in flying saucers. On frozen lakes youthful people of all ages cut figure eights and zip over the ice with arms flying and skates flashing in the sun. Undaunted by the cold, fishermen cut holes in the ice, put up little huts or windbreaks for protection, and hopefully watch their lines. Summer sailors find even greater challenge and speed in iceboating. Other visitors to these winter playgrounds enjoy tobogganing, snowshoeing, dogsled racing, and sleigh riding.

More and more American families, skilled or not in winter sports, are finding fun and relaxation in the outdoors when deep snows and glistening ice crystals turn the forests into green and white wonderlands. A day or an afternoon in the cold fresh air, tramping through the snow and perhaps even engaging in a rousing snowball fight, are healthful and stimulating. And the cares of the workaday world quickly fade before the freshness of an unbroken stretch of snow, the beauty of snow-laden trees etched against a steel-blue sky.

Then when the snows turn dark with evening's long shadows, it's time to relax in the lodge before a great open fire. It's time to ski again the trails conquered in the day, to laugh at the spills and the snowballs that missed, and to marvel again at the beauty of the white-blanketed world. It's time, too, to plan for the next day, the next week, and even the next year, for the call of the snow is in the blood of those who have raced against the wind, or tramped through the silent woods.

## MEN IN GREEN PARKAS

Winter sports can be stimulating and healthful—and they can be dangerous. To insure the safety of the winter visitor, the Forest Service Snow Rangers are on duty at many of the heavily used ski areas. These men in green parkas and black ski pants periodically make their rounds with tally sheets in hand, checking all terms of the operator's permit involving the skier's welfare—sanitation requirements in warming huts and lodges, safety measures on slopes and lifts, and marking or closing of hazardous trails.

Usually the Snow Ranger is among the first to ride the lift, checking the takeoff point, the landing platform, and the runoff. He also notes the safety devices on the lifts—the brakes that prevent backsiding when the chair stops for any reason, the automatic cutoff at the top of the rope tow to prevent the skier from tangling with the motor. He makes sure a ski patrol is on duty if it is required by the permit—and often serves on the patrol.

The National Ski Patrol works with the Forest Service for safety on the slopes. Patrolmen mark hazards on the slopes and trails such as rocks and holes, help skiers having troubles on the hills, and reform the schuss-boomer who careens down the hill out of control. These men and women are trained in winter first aid. At the end of the day they make a final sweep of all ski runs to see that no one is left out overnight. With the help of the Forest Service they have developed an avalanche training program so that those working in avalanche areas learn to recognize dangerous snow buildup.

Avalanche control in the U.S. started in 1937 at Alta, Utah. This community, once famed as a brawling mining camp, had become even more famous to skiers because of its location in Little Cottonwood Canyon on the Wasatch National Forest. Here was a valley of exciting ski terrain which for 6 months each year was covered with dry powder snow—the skier's dream. But here also was a valley with a devastating avalanche record. Alta had been nearly obliterated in 1874 when a tremendous snowslide killed more than 60 people. In the next 35 years, 67 others met the white death.

Development of Alta as a ski resort was contingent on taming the avalanche; so the Forest Service set out to do it. Snow Rangers studied the terrain, measured snow depths, and charted winds. They watched where and how the snow built to avalanche proportions, and they found ways to precipitate slides. They learned to ski them down by crossing the steep slopes until they triggered a slide, to blast with dynamite, and to shoot them down with recoilless rifles loaned by the Army or the National Guard.

Latest development is the avalauncher—a projectile released from a tank on the ground under pressure with a delayed fuse which lights automatically so that the can of explosive goes off when it hits the snow.

Simple and surefire, the avalauncher is used not only by snow rangers but by the ski area operators or the ski patrol.

Today, avalanches manmade to order mean safe skiing. At the first sign of a potential slide, snow rangers post signs to keep people off slopes, then start slides before they build up into large destructive avalanches.

Safety on the slope, however, really depends on the skier.



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### SKIING IS FUN IF YOU—

1. COME PREPARED in good physical condition with proper equipment and warm clothing, free of frills that might get caught in the lifts.
2. STOP AND REST when you get tired. (If you stop on the slope, stand still; don't dodge about.)
3. FILL YOUR SITZMARK after a spill.
4. YIELD to the skier downslope. (Yelling "Track!" doesn't give you the right of way, and it's poor manners except in an emergency.)
5. DON'T SKI OFF ALONE for even a minor injury can be serious if you are by yourself.
6. HEED SIGNS and warnings of snow conditions.
7. KEEP UNDER CONTROL and stay on slopes you can handle. (Remember, one lesson doesn't make an expert.)

USE COMMON SENSE AND COURTESY TO

*Ski safely!*



## SKI TRAILS FOR THE FUTURE

Back when the Forest Service started clearing slopes there were probably 50,000 skiers in the country. Today there are an estimated 5 million, and nearly half of them visit the National Forests each winter. Their numbers are increasing and more ski resorts are needed. Overcrowding on ski slopes and trails can be hazardous. There is always danger of collision, and long lines at the lifts usually mean impatient skiers ready to take chances to get more rides.

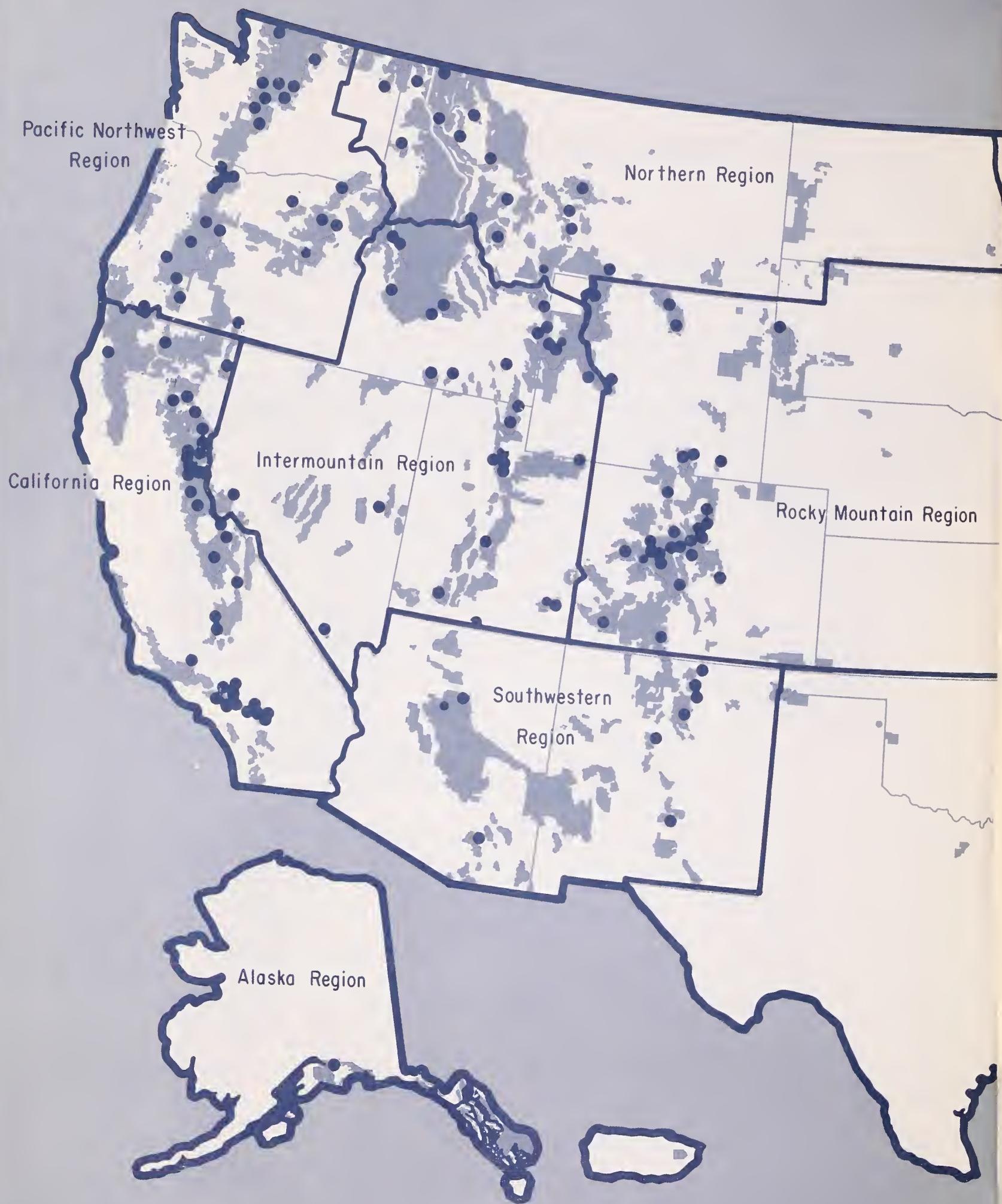
Skiing is growing in popularity so rapidly and steadily that the Forest Service must keep close check on the use and capacities of existing areas and the feasibility of expanding them. At the same time, the Service is constantly on the lookout for sites where new skiing facilities could be developed. Once a potential site has been located, Forest Service recreation experts study the terrain, the snow records for several years past, existing and probable transportation routes, and estimate the use the area might get if developed for skiing.

When it is determined that additional ski facilities are needed in a locality and a site has been found, the Forest Service usually issues a prospectus outlining the minimum requirements for development and asks for proposals. Concessioners are awarded permits only after they have proved their ability to install the necessary facilities and to manage the business as a service to skiers.

Machine-made snow is bringing skiing to parts of the country where the real stuff seldom falls. But machines require below-freezing weather, water, and compressed air—all adding up to an expensive operation.

The Forest Service is helping industries in the search for snow substitutes. On the short sawdust ski slope set up on University of Georgia land, experimenters found wet sawdust mighty slow, but a light layer of dry sawdust remedied that, and with a sawmill nearby they didn't have to wait for a change in weather. Sawdust will probably never be used for long ski runs, but it is good on practice slopes and for summer conditioning.

Also in keeping up with demand, the Forest Service is encouraging development of cross-country ski trails. Many skiers, finding slopes and lifts too crowded, have reverted to the oldtime joys of skiing up hill and down, following trails through snow-laden trees, and making their way over unbroken snows along scenic ridges.





## DIRECTORY OF SKI AREAS ON NATIONAL FORESTS

The ski areas located in National Forests across the country are listed below by States. Requests for information about specific areas should be addressed to the Supervisor of the National Forest at the headquarters location given.

Ski Area	National Forest	Headquarters Location	Rooms for Rent	Lifts			
				Rope	Platter, Poma, J or T Bar	Chair	Tram, Gondola
<b>ALASKA</b>							
Alyeska	Chugach	Anchorage	Yes	3	1	1	0
Douglas Ski Bowl	North Tongass	Juneau	Yes	2	0	0	0
<b>ARIZONA</b>							
Arizona Snow Bowl	Coconino	Flagstaff	No	0	2	1	0
Mount Lemmon Sports Area	Coronado	Tucson	No	0	1	0	0
Williams	Kaibab	Williams	No	1	1	0	0
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>							
Alpine Meadows	Tahoe	Nevada City	Yes	0	3	3	0
Blue Ridge	Angeles	Pasadena	Yes	2	0	2	0
Cedar Pass	Modoc	Alturas	No	1	0	0	0
China Peak	Sierra	Fresno	Yes	3	0	1	0
Coppervale	Lassen	Susanville	No	1	0	0	0
Dodge Ridge	Stanislaus	Sonora	Yes	8	2	4	0
Echo Summit	Eldorado	Placerville	No	3	1	0	0
Granlibakken	Tahoe	Nevada City	Yes	4	0	0	0
Green Valley Snow Bowl	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	Yes	3	1	0	0
Heavenly Valley	Eldorado	Placerville	Yes	4	0	4	1
Holiday Hill	Angeles	Pasadena	Yes	3	1	3	0
Horse Mountain	Six Rivers	Eureka	No	3	0	0	0
June Mountain	Inyo	Bishop	Yes	1	2	2	0
Kratka Ridge	Angeles	Pasadena	No	4	0	1	0
Mammoth Mountain	Inyo	Bishop	Yes	2	2	5	0
Moonridge	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	Yes	3	2	0	0
Mount Abel	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	No	1	0	0	0
Mount Baldy	Angeles	Pasadena	Yes	7	1	3	0
Mount Shasta Ski Bowl	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	Yes	3	1	1	0
Mount Waterman	Angeles	Pasadena	Yes	4	0	1	0
Onion Valley	Inyo	Bishop	No	2	0	0	0
Peddler Hill	Eldorado	Placerville	No	3	1	0	0
Plumas-Eureka Ski Bowl	Plumas	Quincy	Yes	3	0	0	0
Powder Bowl	Tahoe	Nevada City	Yes	2	1	0	0
Shirley Meadows	Sequoia	Porterville	No	3	0	0	0
Sierra Ski Ranch	Eldorado	Placerville	Yes	3	2	0	0
Snow Forest	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	Yes	4	0	1	0
Snow Summit	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	Yes	10	0	2	0
Snow Valley	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	Yes	10	1	2	0
Squaw Valley	Tahoe	Nevada City	Yes	8	1	10	2
Stover	Lassen	Susanville	Yes	1	0	0	0
Sugar Loaf	Sequoia	Porterville	No	2	0	0	0
Table Mountain	Angeles	Pasadena	Yes	5	3	0	0
Yuba Ski Land	Tahoe	Nevada City	No	2	0	0	0

Ski Area	National Forest	Headquarters Location	Rooms for Rent	Lifts			
				Rope	Platter, Poma, J or T Bar	Chair	Tram, Gondola
COLORADO							
Arapaho Basin	Arapaho	Golden	Yes	0	4	3	0
Aspen Mountain	White River	Glenwood Springs	Yes	0	1	7	0
Aspen Highlands	White River	Glenwood Springs	Yes	0	3	3	0
Berthoud Pass	Arapaho	Arapaho	Yes	0	1	1	0
Breckenridge	Arapaho	Golden	Yes	0	2	2	0
Buttermilk Mountain	White River	Glenwood Springs	Yes	0	2	2	0
Cooper Hill	Son Isabel	Pueblo	No	0	2	0	0
Crested Butte	Gunnison	Gunnison	Yes	1	2	0	1
Geneva Basin	Pike	Colorado Springs	No	2	1	1	0
Lake Eldora	Roosevelt	Fort Collins	No	0	2	0	0
Little Annie Touring Area	White River	Glenwood Springs	Yes	0	0	0	0
Lovelond Basin	Arapaho	Golden	No	0	1	2	0
Lovelond Valley	Arapaho	Golden	No	1	0	1	0
Meso Creek	Grond Meso- Uncompahgre	Delta	No	1	2	0	0
Monorch	San Isabel	Pueblo	No	1	1	1	0
Mount Werner	Routt	Steamboot Springs	Yes	0	1	1	0
Pikes Peak	Pike	Colorado Springs	No	2	2	0	0
Snowmoss Touring Area	White River	Glenwood Springs	Yes	No lifts but has "snowcot" services			
Stoner Ski Area	Son Juan	Durongo	No	1	1	0	0
Vail	White River	Glenwood Springs	Yes	0	1	5	2
Winter Pork	Arapaho	Golden	Yes	0	4	3	0
Wolf Creek	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	No	1	1	0	0
IDAHO							
Bear Gulch	Torghee	St. Anthony	No	2	1	0	0
Bogus Basin	Boise	Boise	No	1	3	3	0
Brundoge Mountoain	Payette	McColl	No	1	1	1	0
Lookout Poss	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene	Yes	4	1	0	0
Mogic Mountoain	Sawtooth	Twin Folls	No	1	2	0	0
North-South	St. Joe	St. Maries	Yes	2	2	0	0
Poyette Lakes	Poyette	McColl	No	2	1	0	0
Pine Bosin	Torghee	St. Anthony	No	4	1	0	0
Pomerelle	Sawtooth	Twin Falls	No	2	0	1	0
Schweitzer Bosin	Koniksu	Sondpoint	Yes	2	1	1	0
Skyline	Coribou	Pocatello	No	2	1	0	0
Soldier Mountoain	Siwtooth	Twin Folls	No	2	1	0	0
Sun Valley	Sowtooth	Twin Falls	Yes	0	0	7	0
MICHIGAN							
Caberfoe	Monistee	Cadillac	No	14	6	0	0
Indion Head	Ottowa	Ironwood	No	0	0	0	0
Mission Hill	Hiwotha	Escanobo	Yes	2	0	1	0
Silver Valley	Huron	Codillac	No	4	0	0	0
The Big M	Monistee	Codillac	No	10	1	1	0
Thunder Bowl	Hiawatha	Esconobo	No	2	0	0	0
MINNESOTA							
Giont's Ridge	Superior	Duluth	No	1	1	0	0
Lookout Mountain	Superior	Duluth	No	6	0	1	0
Shingobee	Chippewa	Coss Loke	No	1	0	0	0

Ski Area	National Forest	Headquarters Location	Rooms for Rent	Lifts			
				Rope	Platter, Poma, J or T Bar	Chair	Tram, Gondola
MONTANA							
Big Mountain	Flathead	Kalispell	Yes	1	2	1	0
Bridger Bowl	Gallatin	Bozeman	Yes	1	2	1	0
Corona Lake	Lolo	Missoula	No	2	0	0	0
Grass Mountain	Helena	Helena	No	1	0	0	0
Grizzly Peak	Custer	Billings	Yes	0	1	2	0
Kings Hill	Lewis & Clark	Great Falls	No	2	3	0	0
Lionhead	Gallatin	Bozeman	No	0	0	1	0
Lost Trail	Bitterroot	Hamilton	No	1	1	0	0
Missoula Snow Bowl	Lolo	Missoula	Yes	5	1	1	0
Rainy Mountain	Beaverhead	Dillon	No	1	0	1	0
Turner Mountain	Kootenai	Libby	Yes	1	1	0	0
Wraith Hill	Deerlodge	Butte	Yes	1	0	0	0
NEVADA							
Lee Canyon	Toiyabe	Reno	No	1	1	0	0
Reno Ski Bowl	Toiyabe	Reno	Yes	2	0	2	0
Ward Mountain	Humboldt	Elko	No	1	0	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
Mt. Attitash	White Mountain	Laconia	No	0	1	1	0
Cannon Mountain	White Mountain	Laconia	No	0	5	2	1
Mittersill	White Mountain	Laconia	Yes	0	2	0	0
Tuckerman Ravine	White Mountain	Laconia	Yes	0	0	0	0
Waterville Valley	White Mountain	Laconia	Yes	0	2	0	0
Wildcat Mountain	White Mountain	Laconia	No	0	2	1	1
NEW MEXICO							
Red River	Carson	Taos	Yes	0	3	1	0
Sandia	Cibola	Albuquerque	No	0	2	1	0
Santa Fe Ski Basin	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	No	0	2	1	0
Sierra Blanca	Lincoln	Alamogordo	Yes	0	3	0	1
Sipapu	Carson	Taos	No	0	2	0	0
Taos Ski Valley	Carson	Taos	Yes	0	3	1	0
OREGON							
Anthony Lakes	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	No	0	1	0	0
Arbuckle Mountain	Umatilla	Pendleton	No	1	0	0	0
Bachelor Butte	Deschutes	Bend	Yes	1	2	2	0
Cooper Spur	Mount Hood	Portland	No	2	0	0	0
Hoodoo Ski Bowl	Willamette	Eugene	Yes	2	0	2	0
Little Alps	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	No	3	0	0	0
Mount Ashland	Rogue River	Medford	No	0	3	1	0
Multorpor	Mount Hood	Portland	No	3	1	1	0
Ski Bowl	Mount Hood	Portland	No	2	0	2	0
Spout Springs	Umatilla	Pendleton	Yes	0	2	1	0
Star Ski Bowl— "play area"	Malheur	John Day	No	0	0	0	0
Summit	Mount Hood	Portland	No	3	1	0	0
Taft Mountain	Umpqua	Roseburg	No	1	0	0	0
Timberline	Mount Hood	Portland	Yes	2	2	2	2
Tomahawk	Winema	Klamath Falls	No	2	1	0	0
Union Creek	Rogue River	Medford	No	1	0	0	0
Warner Canyon	Fremont	Lakeview	No	3	0	0	0
Willamette Pass	Willamette	Eugene	No	3	1	0	0

"snowcats"

Ski Area	National Forest	Headquarters Location	Rooms for Rent	Lifts			
				Rope	Platter, Poma, J or T Bar	Chair	Tram, Gondola
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>							
Stewart Slope	Black Hills	Custer	Na	0	2	0	0
<b>UTAH</b>							
Alta	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	Yes	1	0	4	0
Beaver Mountain	Cache	Lagan	Na	0	0	2	0
Blue Mountain	Manti-LaSal	Price	Na	0	1	0	0
Brian Head	Dixie	Cedar City	Na	0	1	1	0
Brighton	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	Yes	1	1	3	0
Cedar Canyon	Dixie	Cedar City	Na	1	0	0	0
Gooseberry	Fishlake	Richfield	Na	1	0	0	0
Grizzly Ridge	Ashley	Vernal	Na	2	1	0	0
Little Mountain	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	No	2	0	0	0
Snow Basin	Cache	Lagan	Na	1	0	4	0
Solitude	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	Yes	0	1	3	0
<b>VERMONT</b>							
Big Bramley	Green Mountain	Rutland	No	0	6	1	0
Carinthia	Green Mountain	Rutland	Na	0	1	0	0
Glen Ellen	Green Mountain	Rutland	Na	0	1	3	0
Haystack Mountain	Green Mountain	Rutland	Yes	0	3	1	0
Mount Snow	Green Mountain	Rutland	Yes	0	0	4	7
Sugarbush Valley	Green Mountain	Rutland	Yes	0	1	4	1
<b>WASHINGTON</b>							
Chewelah Peak	Calville	Calville	Na	2	0	1	0
Crystal Mountain	Snoqualmie	Seattle	Yes	4	1	4	0
Hyak	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	Na	7	2	1	0
Leavenworth	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	Na	2	0	0	0
Laup Laup	Okanagan	Okanagan	No	2	0	0	0
Mount Baker	Mount Baker	Bellingham	Yes	6	0	2	0
Pilchuck	Mount Baker	Bellingham	Na	5	0	1	0
Snoqualmie Summit	Snoqualmie	Seattle	Yes	8	5	2	0
Stevens Pass	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	Yes	14	0	4	0
White Pass	Snoqualmie	Seattle	Yes	1	1	3	0
<b>WISCONSIN</b>							
Perkinsown	Chequamegon	Park Falls	No	2	0	0	0
Sheltered Valley	Nicalet	Rhineland	Na	3	1	0	0
<b>WYOMING</b>							
Antelope Butte	Bighorn	Sheridan	Na	2	2	0	0
Crystal Springs	Teton	Jackson	0	0	0	3	1
Fortification Mtn.	Bridger	Kemmerer	Na	1	1	0	0
Happy Jack	Medicine Bow	Laramie	2	1	0	0	0
Meadowlark Lake	Bighorn	Sheridan	No	1	2	0	0
Medicine Bow	Medicine Bow	Laramie	Na	0	2	0	0
Ryan Park	Medicine Bow	Laramie	No	0	1	1	0
Sinks Canyon	Shoshone	Cady	Na	2	0	0	0
Sleeping Giant	Shoshone	Cady	No	2	0	0	0
Snow King	Teton	Jackson	Na	1	0	2	0
Teton Pass	Teton	Jackson	Na	2	0	0	0

## SKI SLOPES HAVE OTHER USES

The National Forests are lands of many uses. They are lands of trees from which come wood for skis and pulp for paper, rayon, and plastics. They are lands of high-country ranges on which sheep and cattle graze, supplying meat for the table and wool for sweaters.

They are lands which produce water to turn the turbines for power, fill the irrigation ditches for farmers, and supply the household. They are lands of lakes and streams where fish are plentiful, and on these lands much of the big game of the country finds food and shelter during part of the year.

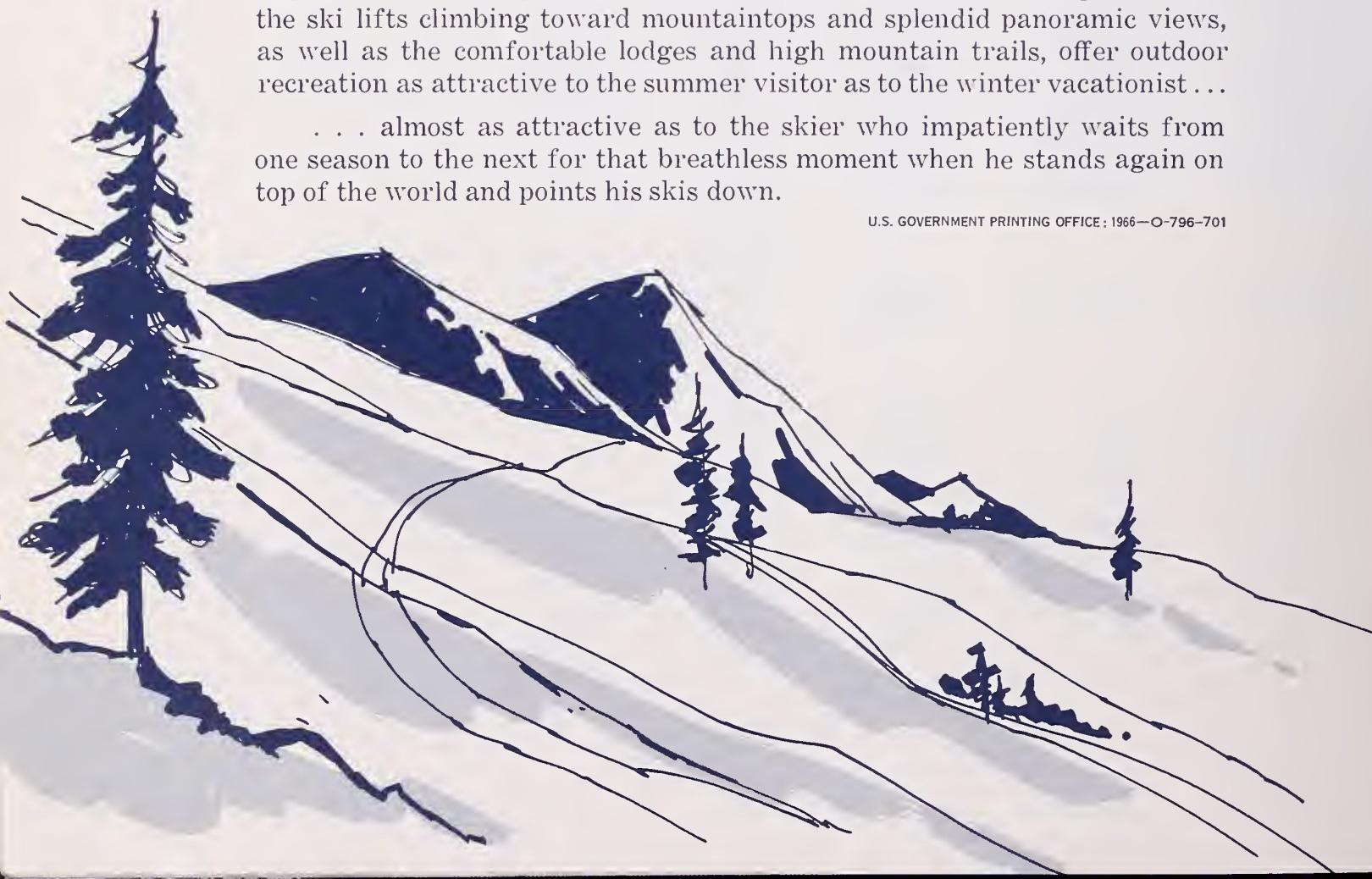
These lands in the National Forest System, covering 186 million acres in 41 States and Puerto Rico, are for all Americans to use and enjoy whether they picnic, hike into the wilderness, camp, swim, watch the scudding clouds, or ski.

Such are the Nation's 154 National Forests—lands administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service under a policy of multiple-use management to produce high-level, sustained yields of water, wood, wildlife, forage, and recreation.

Recreational skiing fits naturally into this multiple-use picture. The snow which makes it possible is the same snow that percolates into the ground, helping to provide year-round water for industrial, farm, and home use. Roads built to harvest timber may provide access to what could be first-rate ski areas. Wild and some domestic animals find grasses and other vegetation on ski slopes and trails after the winter snows have gone. And the ski lifts climbing toward mountaintops and splendid panoramic views, as well as the comfortable lodges and high mountain trails, offer outdoor recreation as attractive to the summer visitor as to the winter vacationist . . .

. . . almost as attractive as to the skier who impatiently waits from one season to the next for that breathless moment when he stands again on top of the world and points his skis down.

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## INFORMATION

This booklet is one of a series on the many uses and benefits of the water, timber, wildlife, forage, and recreation resources of the National Forest System. Others are *Wilderness, Camping, Timber, Backpacking in the National Forest, Wilderness, Trees of the Forest, and The National Grasslands Story.*

For detailed information on National Forest ski and other recreation areas, write the regional offices marked by a star, responsible for administration of the surrounding area demarcated by a heavy line. Address queries to Regional Forester, Forest Service:

Alosko Region	Post Office Box 1631 Juneau, Alaska 99801
Pacific Northwest Region	Post Office Box 3623 Portland, Oreg. 97208
California Region	630 Sansome Street Son Froncisco, Calif. 94111
Northern Region	Federal Building Missoulo, Mont. 59801
Intermountoin Region	Forest Service Building Ogden, Utah 84403
Rocky Mountoin Region	Federal Center, Bldg. 85 Denver, Colo. 80225
Southwestern Region	517 Gold Avenue SW. Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87101
Eastern Region	710 North Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis. 53203
Southern Region	50 Seventh Street Atlanta, Ga. 30323

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The Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with the States and private forest owners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives—as directed by Congress—to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation.